REMARKS

Claims 1-23 remain pending in the application, with claims 24-39 having been previously canceled.

The Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner initial and return a copy of the IDSs filed on January 3, 2008, June 30, 2008, August 21, 2008, September 23, 2008, February 17, 2009, March 24, 2009, May 5, 2009, June 8, 2009, June 30, 2010, July 7, 2010, and February 2, 2010.

The Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider earlier rejections in light of the following amendments and remarks. No new issues are raised nor is further search required as a result of the changes and remarks made herein. Entry of the Amendment is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23 over Ramasubramani, Barzegar and Sasamoto

In the Office Action, claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,507,589 to Ramasubramani et al. ("Ramasubramani") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,894,478 to Barzegar et al. ("Barzegar"), and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,647,264 to Sasamoto ("Sasamoto"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

The Applicant respectfully suggests that the need to combine THREE references to alleged obviousness is an indication of the non-obviousness of claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23.

Claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23 recite, *inter alia*, a system and method of establishing a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection between at least one registered message router and at least one server based on an **indirect** message router table mapping a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of the at least one server.

The Examiner alleges that Sasamoto teaches "a system for routing messages between gateways and message routers (Fig 1, elements 111 and 114) in which the gateway manages TCP/IP connections between the routers an

the gateway, and which the router is registered within a router table of the gateway (Col. 5, lines 29-65; Col. 1, lines 14-20)." (see Office Action, page 3)

Sasamoto teaches:

> At step 506, the gateway controller forwards the packet to the router that responded to the request message. More specifically, the controller 307 examines the destination address contained in the reply message, controls the routing circuit 304 and forwards the packet to the appropriate router via the routing circuit 205.
>
> After transmission of the packet, the gateway controller proceeds to step 507 to 507 to store the destination address (DA), the source address (SA) contained in the packet and the router address (RA) in the routing table 305.
>
> If no reply message is received within a predefined time interval, it is determined that the desired mobile station is not located in any of the location areas and the controller 307 terminates the routine.
>
> If the destination address of the packet received from the data network 115 is found in the routing table 305, the decision at step 503 is affirmative and the controller 307 proceeds to step 508 to control the routing circuit 304 according to the routing data found in the routing table 305 and forwards the packet to the routing circuit 304 for transmission to the associated router.
>
> If the gateway 114 has transmitted a search request message to each of the mobile routers to determine the actual location of the destination mobile station and if this mobile station is registered in the location register of one of the routers, this router responds to the request message from the gateway with a reply message.
>
> When the gateway 114 receives an LA-to-LA handover request message from one of the routers, the main routine of FIG. 5A is interrupted and an interrupt routine of FIG. 5B is executed, at step 510, by updating the routing table 305 with the address of the new router to which the current communication is to be handed over. At step 511, the router performs a handover operation on the mobile station so that its communication path is switched to the new base station and the previous path is cleared. The router then returns to the main routine (FIG. 5A). (*see col. 5, lines 29-65*)

Thus, Sassamoto teaches a gateway that includes a routing table that maps a message's "destination address" to "routing data". A routing table that maps a destination address of a message to routing data is not an **indirect** message router table that maps a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of the at least one server, as required by claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23.

Ramasubramani, Berzegar, and Sasamoto, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest a system and method of establishing a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection between at least one registered message router and at least one server based on an **indirect** message router table mapping a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of the at least one server, as recited by claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23.

Moreover, claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23 recite, *inter alia*, communicating a mapped message between a client and a **particular** server **supporting a message key.**

As discussed above, Sasamoto teaches a gateway that establishes communications based on a routing table that maps a destination address of a message to routing data. Sasamoto teaches a message that is communicated with a server strictly based on the **address** of the message. Sasamoto fails to take into consideration if that server **supports** a particular type of **message key** associated with a message, as required by the claims. Sasamoto fails to teach or suggest communicating a mapped message between a client and a **particular** server **supporting a message key**, as required by claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23.

Ramasubramani, Berzegar, and Sasamoto, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest a system and method of establishing a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection between at least one registered message router and at least one server based on an **indirect** message router table mapping a message key including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)** to an IP address of the at least one server, as recited by claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-7, 11-19, 22 and 23 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 8 and 20 over Ramasubramani, Barzegar, Iwama and Boyle

Claims 8 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Ramasubramani, Barzegar, and U.S. Patent No. 6,600,735 to Iwama et al. ("Iwama), and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,119,167 to Boyle et al. ("Boyle"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Claims 8 and 20 are dependent upon claims 1 and 13 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1 and 13.

Claims 8 and 20 recite, *inter alia*, a system and method of establishing a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection between at least one registered message router and at least one server based on an **indirect** message router table mapping a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of the at least one server. As discussed above, Ramasubramani, Berzegar, and Sasamoto, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest such features.

The Examiner relies on Boyle to allegedly disclose a wireless protocol gateway and http proxy that creates a TCP/IP socket connection, and managing the TCP/IP connection. (see Office Action, page 6) However, a thorough reading of Boyle reveals that he too fails to disclose, teach or suggest an **indirect** message router table that maps a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of at least one server, as recited by claims 8 and 20.

Thus, Ramasubramani, Barzegar, Iwama, and Boyle, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest a system and method of establishing a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection between at least one registered message router and at least one server based on an **indirect** message router table mapping a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of the at least one server, as recited by claims 8 and 20.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 8 and 20 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 9 over Ramasubramani, Barzegar, Sasamoto, and Kung

Claim 9 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Ramasubramani, Barzegar, Iwama, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,826,173 to Kung et al. ("Kung"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Claim 9 is dependent upon claim 1, and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 9 recites, *inter alia*, a system and method of establishing a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection between at least one registered message router and at least one server based on an **indirect** message router table mapping a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of the at least one server. As discussed above, Ramasubramani, Barzegar, and Sasamoto, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest such features.

Kung was relied on to allegedly teach a system with multiple protocol gateways that communicate using SNMP communications. (see Office Action, page 6) However, a thorough reading of Kung reveals that he too fails to disclose, teach or suggest an **indirect** message router table that maps a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of at least one server, as recited by claim 9.

Thus, Ramasubramani, Barzegar, Sasamoto, and Kung, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest a system and method of establishing a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection between at least one registered message router and at least one server based on an **indirect** message router table mapping a message key,

including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of the at least one server, as recited by claim 9.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 9 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 10 and 21 over Ramasubramani, Barzegar, Sasamoto, and Boyle2

Claims 10 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Ramasubramani, Barzegar, and Sasamoto, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,138,158 to Boyle et al. ("Boyle2"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Claims 10 and 21 are dependent upon claims 1 and 13 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1 and 13.

Claims 10 and 21 recite, *inter alia*, a system and method of establishing a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection between at least one registered message router and at least one server based on an **indirect** message router table mapping a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of the at least one server. As discussed above, Ramasubramani, Barzegar, and Sasamoto, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest such features.

Boyle2 was relied on to allegedly a maximum segment size, determining if a message exceeds the maximum segment size, and segmenting a message into a plurality of message segments, with none of the plurality of message segments exceeding the maximum segment size. (see Office Action, page 7) A thorough reading of Boyle2 reveals that Boyle2 fails to disclose, teach or suggest an **indirect** message router table that maps a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of at least one server, as recited by claims 10 and 21.

Thus, Ramasubramani, Barzegar, Sasamoto, and Boyle2, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest a system and method

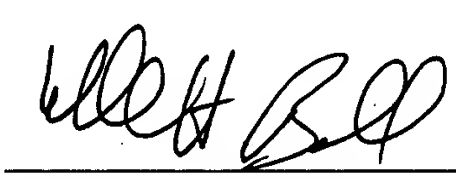
of establishing a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection between at least one registered message router and at least one server based on an **indirect** message router table mapping a message key, including at least one of a **service type** and a **message identification (ID)**, to an IP address of the at least one server, as recited by claims 10 and 21.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 10 and 21 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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